

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 141.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [295]

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., WM. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£500,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£500,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned Auctioneer has been in-
structed by the MORTGAGEE, to offer for
Sale by Public Auction,

TOMORROW,
the 8th of July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
having a frontage of 77 feet upon Fat Hing
Street, and Registered in the Land Office
as INLAND LOT No. 359. Together with
the 6 HOUSES, Nos. 1 to 6, in Fat Hing
Street.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the
residue of the term of 99 years, and will
be sold subject to the existing tenancies and
lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [464]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed
by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public
Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 10th day of July, 1882, at 2.30 P.M., at the
Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on
the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;
on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43
feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, toge-
ther with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois
Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the
unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings
thereof, and to the payment of a propor-
tionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in
the Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT
No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [465]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the
MORTGAGEE, MR. J. M. GUEDES will
Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 10th day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., at the
Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on
the North and South sides 15 feet, and on
the East and West sides 50 feet, and Regis-
tered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A
of MARINE LOT No. 17. Together with
the HOUSE, No. 65, Wing Lok Street,
thereon.

THE Premises are held for the unexpired term
of 98 years, and will be sold subject to the
existing tenancies and lettings thereof, and
to the payment of a proportionate part of
the Crown Rent reserved in the Crown
Lease under which the Premises are held.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [470]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the SECOND MORTGAGEE to Sell by
Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the
Premises,

Subject to an INDENTURE of MORTGAGE dated
the 22nd day of September, 1879, for the sum
of \$50,000 and interest due thereon,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, Registered in
the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No. 65.
Together with the 4 SUBSTANTIALLY
BUILT HOUSES known as the Blue Build-
ings, and 4 Large Granite GODOWNS on
the Praya, with 17 HOUSES in Queen's
Road, East.

Monthly Rental for the above Houses \$1,025.
THE Premises are held for the residue of
the term of 98 years created by a Crown Lease
dated the 14th day of July, 1861.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1882. [476]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

For Sale.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated

Brands Threlkell's Export PALE ALE

and Findlater's *** DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints

and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.

Also,
Sillery Mousseaux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE,
in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

THE
AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three
pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with
absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.
It is the invention of H. B. HORTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last
effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and
in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the name of
mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of
over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular
Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,
in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in
executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and
also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE
Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is
being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [433]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAGUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian
Hats and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinault's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [432]

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,
Manager. [446]

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALCONON, BRODERIE, VENICE,
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [79]

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882.

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN,

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS

AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION
DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882.

Intimations.

DE SOUZA & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND

BOOKBINDERS.

D'ACQUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH

ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH

ON

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR

MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all
other appliances for Book-binding in
first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING,
AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN
THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE
COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description
made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery
always on hand.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR
OF
"MARINE HOUSE,"
WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Comprador's Room
and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET.

POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
WITH
LARGE COMPOUND

AND
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,
No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

Intimations.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

I have This Day TRANSFERRED the
AGENCY of the OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY at this Port to Mr.
F. E. FOSTER.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1882.

WITH reference to the above, I beg to
notify that I have This Day assumed
charge of the AGENCY of the OCCIDENTAL
AND ORIENTAL STEAM

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
 OF THE FOLLOWING
 viz:
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
 GLASS STOPPED GLOVE BOTTLES,
 TONGA.
 FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
 OF
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.
 SAVORY AND MOORE'S
 PEPTONISED MEAT.
 VASELINE SOAP.
 ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
 NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.
 VIN-SANTE
 A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 A. S. WATSON & Co.
 GENERAL CHEMISTS
 AND
 AERATED WATERS
 MANUFACTURERS.
 HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
 HONGKONG. (43)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

THE case heard in the Summary Jurisdiction Court before Mr. Justice Snowden yesterday introduced us to another phase of the great house property business, and also to two gentlemen who appear to have played prominent parts in the great game of reckless speculation, which has cost the Colony so dear. The case on its merits was not an important one; it was so paltry, in fact, that we are constrained to think that both actors in what was a capital farcical comedy, would have displayed a wise discretion by electing to wash their dirty linen in private, instead of flaunting it in the face of a public tribunal. Mr. HARRY WICKING, merchant and commission agent, a prominent figure in our little world, appears to have been very anxious to get rid of certain properties he had purchased during the existence of what has become to be known as "the land mania," and so he called in the assistance of another local celebrity, the versatile and accomplished Mr. A. MARQUES, who describes himself as a property broker, and commissioned that enterprising youth to sell the aforesaid messages to any person who was willing to pay for the same the sum of \$18,000. The property owner and broker—who appeared yesterday before Mr. Justice Snowden as plaintiff and defendant respectively—were apparently on the best of terms. Letters were read in Court which established, beyond all doubt, the fact that Mr. Wicking was very anxious to avail himself of the good offices of Mr. Marques so far as the selling of his property was concerned, the mode of address used suggesting intimate personal friendship rather than a mere business relationship. An incident shortly afterwards took place, which gradually undermined the good feeling existing between these two worthies, and eventually exposed the whole affair to the public gaze in the Supreme Court. Unfortunately the two historians of the incident aforesaid, materially differ in their statements as to what actually occurred. Mr. Wicking swore that Mr. Marques borrowed from him the sum of \$100; Mr. Marques on the other hand declares that he actually did receive that amount from Mr. Wicking, not, however, as a loan, but as a retainer for his services with regard to the sale of the property. Nothing further was heard about the \$100—alleged to be money lent by Mr. Wicking—until it was plainly to be seen that, notwithstanding Mr. Wicking's glowing description of his property, Mr.

MARQUES would never find a client willing to pay \$18,000, even for such a desirable investment. And then Mr. Wicking became all at once exceedingly anxious to obtain an I. O. U. or some other acknowledgment for the money, although, so long as he had a hope of Mr. Marques finding a customer for his tenements, the idea of such acknowledgment had never entered his head. Mr. Marques declined to be "rushed," disclaimed all responsibility, and invited Wicking to take any steps he thought proper, if he felt aggrieved. The first step Wicking took, if MARQUES is to be believed, was quite a natural proceeding under the circumstances. He called "My dear Marques," a scoundrel, and used a selection of other choice expressions, quoted in Court yesterday by the defendant, which decency forbids us to publish. The next step was a summons, and after patiently hearing the case Mr. Snowden suggested to the defendant that it would be his best course to submit to a judgment for the plaintiff, and then he could take out a cross summons against Mr. Wicking for services rendered.

Although, under the circumstances, Mr. Snowden could hardly have acted otherwise, we are strongly inclined to think that his judgment was unfair towards the defendant. Mr. MARQUES is a Portuguese, and evidently was all at sea in stating his own case. He explained clearly enough that Mr. Wicking paid him the \$100 to engage his services in trying to sell the property, buttermilked it "a gift," and could not be brought to understand the difference between a "cushaw" and a retainer. The story about receiving the money as a retainer is quite feasible. The plaintiff was desirous of obtaining \$18,000 for property which Mr. MARQUES declares is only worth \$12,000, so that there is really nothing out of the way, either in a house owner risking \$100 on the off chance of selling to such advantage, or of a broker requiring in such a doubtful transaction an assured sum to repay him for loss of time, &c., in the event of his failing to find a customer. Mr. Wicking had no acknowledgment of the money, so that if Mr. Marques had wished to act dishonestly, he could easily have repudiated the whole business; instead of which, he admits having received the \$100, and tries to explain on what grounds he received it. Notwithstanding what the plaintiff said to the contrary, it is not customary in this Colony for commission agents to lend comparatively large sums of money to needy property brokers, without receiving a proper acknowledgment, and security; and we are, therefore, not inclined to place much reliance on Mr. Wicking's evidence in the face of his own statement that he had already lost over \$2,000, by lending money to persons of the defendant's stamp.

Whilst in the witness box Mr. WICKING was no doubt justified in posing as a martyr; but we think it was a false move to try on that played out rag, philanthropy. Mr. WICKING stated in effect that had not MARQUES been mixed up in some affair of \$300, he would not have taken the trouble to sue him for a paltry hundred dollars. The Judge did not wish to hear about the \$300, and so we are quite in the dark as to what the plaintiff alluded. However, we are in a position to gauge the value of Mr. WICKING's philanthropy. Mr. MARQUES was quite willing to acquiesce in Mr. Snowden's suggestion that he should allow a judgment for the defendant, and apart from the interchange of a few foolish personalities with the plaintiff, behaved most handsomely in the case. In less than an hour after judgment had been entered the apostle of philanthropy had taken proceedings to have Mr. MARQUES arrested, and lodged in gaol, and as a matter of fact the "Professor" was actually in custody. This may be the law of Hongkong; but we have a strong opinion that, if Mr. Justice Snowden had thought that Mr. WICKING intended carrying out this petty vengeance, the judgment given in WICKING v. MARQUES would have been considerably modified.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 6th July.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Active military preparations are being made for the despatch of an Indian contingent to Egypt, if necessary.

The Conference has decided to invite the Porte to send troops to Egypt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE steamships *Hainan* and *Dale* undock at Sam-shui-po this afternoon, the *Oceanic* taking the vacant dock.

THE Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* of May 25th announces that a few days ago 400 houses belonging to Jewish inhabitants were burnt down in the small town of Wassilars, near Wilna. The same paper states that agrarian agitation in the Baltic provinces is increasing, and that while the peasants in the Illust district of Courland have been pacified, those in the Pernau district of Livonia are now in revolt.

THE dead body of a Chinese male adult, name unknown, was found floating in the harbour off Praya West at 10 o'clock this morning, by a Chinese Police Constable. The body was sent to the Civil Hospital.

WE would direct the attention of mariners to a notice in another column from the Colonial Secretary, intimating that a wreck, which has been marked by a light vessel, lies five miles south west of San Francisco harbour.

THE long talked of amalgamation of the agencies of the Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies at this port has at last become *un fait accompli*. Mr. F. E. Foster will in future represent both companies.

THE houses in Jervois Street, sections of Inland Lot 202, which were announced to be sold by public auction by Mr. J. M. Guedes yesterday, were sold privately for \$32,000, a few minutes before the time of auction. The mortgage deed was for \$25,500.

FURTHER charges were preferred this morning at the Police Court against Wong Apow, the defendant in the dollar-note altering and defacing case, committed for trial. He was charged by a Chinese prostitute with stealing from her on 4th instant 2 pieces of clothing and a pair of silver earrings, and also with attempting to obtain \$93 by means of a defaced bank note. The woman identified the note passed on the prostitute living in Cochrane Street as the one attempted to be passed on her. The case was remanded till Monday.

IN the action in which Mr. J. M. Guedes sued Thomas Ide Bowler, Esq. for the sum of \$552—postponed by the Chief Justice at the special request of Bowler for a week on Friday last—Mr. Justice Snowden this morning gave judgment against the defendant. Thomas, nothing daunted, assumed his most innocent expression, and in hurried accents asked the Judge to give him further time, an impudent request which His Honour very properly refused, stating that if he wanted to make any arrangement he would have to deal with Mr. Guedes. If Mr. Bowler does not "part" by to-morrow, we have authority for stating that he will find matters made exceedingly warm for him.

MR. E. E. DA SILVA, an assistant in the China Sugar Refinery, charged his Chinese servant before Captain Thomsett this morning with disobedience of orders and disorderly conduct yesterday. Mr. Silva said he called the defendant three times but he took no notice, and turned his back and went to the cookhouse, being insolent when spoken to. A watchman at the Refinery said complainant called defendant 3 or 4 times, and when he asked him why he did not answer, defendant got into a defiant attitude and grasped hold of his master, who caught him by the queue. The defendant said both witnesses struck him, but this was denied. A fine of one dollar, or four days imprisonment, was imposed.

W. H. WOOD, head waiter on board the P. & O. steamship *Rosetta*, was up before Captain Thomsett this morning charged by Antonio Emanuel, knife-man on the ship, with assaulting him on the 2nd instant between Singapore and Hongkong. There was some difficulty in eliciting from the complainant what actually occurred, as he only spoke the Goa "bat," which the interpreter but imperfectly understood. However, it appears he charged the defendant with kicking and striking him. Defendant said he called the complainant at half-past five in the morning; half an hour after the other men had started to work. As he refused to turn to at all, he put his hand on his shoulder and shook him. The complainant thereupon called him a "sowar" and other ugly names, and so he boxed his ears. The defendant was fined two dollars or four days' imprisonment.

TSANG APUK, a compositor employed in the Hongkong Telegraph office, charged Sung Ayuk, a coolie, residing at No. 17 Praya Central, with an assault. The complainant, it appears, went to the coolie's house at 6 p.m. on Saturday last to collect some "spoolsticks" owing him by the latter. His firmness and persistency in demanding his dollars aroused the anger of the coolie, who beat and knocked the type-slinger down, producing several marks and bruises, exhibited. Defendant said complainant was drunk when he came to the house, and he told him to clear out. He did not beat him, but complainant fell against a fire engine, which caused the marks on his *corpus*. Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith, Manager of the Telegraph, said he remembered the day in question, during which the complainant was hard at work from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., being quite sober. He had never known complainant to be otherwise than perfectly *compos mentis*, and he bore an excellent character. The defendant was fined five dollars or 14 days' hard labour.

SAYS the *Overland Mail*.—From absolute insignificance the town of Singapore has risen within the century to a first position among the commercial centres of the East. It may happen, however, that another half-century or less will find this now flourishing seaport relegated back to comparative unimportance. It owes its present wealth and population to the trade between China and Japan, with Burma, India, and the West, quite as much as to its direct commerce with Java, Sumatra, and Malacca. Thanks to its situation at the extremity of the Straits of Malacca, upon the grand commercial highway between the Eastern and Western portions of Maritime Asia, it has gradually become a general entrepôt for the shipping of all nations. Now it is threatened with disaster. A rival to M. F. de Lesseps has appeared in the shape of a French engineer, M. Deloncle, who projects cutting through the peninsula at its narrowest point, which we presume is the Isthmus of Kra. This, it is calculated, would shorten the voyage for steamers by three days, and effect a saving of several hundred pounds to those of large burden. Should this "improvement of nature" come to pass, both Malacca and Singapore will suffer severely, while the French colony in Lower Cochin China might probably become the place of call for Eastern bound steamers.

AT Vienna on May 25th Johann Richter, a shoemaker's assistant, who was the editor of a Social Democratic paper circulated amongst the trade, was tried for high treason. At the conclusion of the proceedings, which were secret, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg publishes regulations with regard to the Jews, prohibiting them from settling outside towns and villages, save where there are already Jewish settlements; suspending provisionally contracts of purchase or tenancy with Jews, and prohibiting them from transacting business on Sundays and holidays when the establishments of Christians are closed. At the same time, it is also stated that the Government is resolved to punish all outrages against the persons and property of the Jews.

AN old offender named Ip Ayan, a bricklayer, was sent to six months' hard labour this morning by Captain Thomsett, for entering a dwelling house in Tung On Lin Lane for an unlawful purpose. The bricklayer, it appears, entered the house this morning at 3.30, and when asked what he wanted, said he wished to take shelter from the rain, the fact being that it was not raining at all at the time. Such a "crummer" was too much even for the elastic conscience of a Chinese shopkeeper, so he gave the bricklayer into custody.

AMONG recent American stories is one concerning the vicissitudes of mining in California, which, if not true, is *bon trovato*, as an illustration of perseverance under difficulties. A committee of stockholders, it appears, in days gone by waited upon the superintendent of the mine in question to ask why it had yielded no profits or anything better than assessments upon the luckless proprietors. They were received by the official most graciously and invited to be seated, and he then proceeded to explain why there had been no returns down to that time, but only calls. "Gentlemen," he said, "you are all aware of the fact that we had scarcely begun work when the mouth of our mine was blocked by a land slide. That put us back a month." The deputation nodded assent. "Then we had just got in shape to take out 4,000 tons of ore worth 2,000 dollars per ton when the mine caved in. You recall it?" They did. "Once more we went out to the mine, and when the mine was flooded by a subterranean river." That was true, they admitted. "Then we had just got the water out when we discovered that our mine was located on another man's claim. We had him shot to prevent trouble, and once more we were about to declare a dividend of 200 per cent. when the dead man's heirs put in an appearance. There were three of them. We chased one over the range, had another hung by the Vigilance Committee, and I am happy to inform you that I have four men out after the other, and am every hour expecting to hear that he has tumbled off a cliff. Gentlemen, there is hope ahead, golden hope. Please come up and drink with me, after which there will be another assessment of 10 per cent."

IN an interesting article on the speed of express trains the *Leisure Hour* for June says:—An exceptionally high speed has been given to the Great Western Exeter express trains in order to run them from London to that city in the same time as the South-Western "expresses," which traverse a much shorter route. The 11.45 a.m. Great Western express known as the "Flying Dutchman," travels over the broad gauge line from London to Swindon in 1 hr. and 27 min., or equal to 53½ miles an hour. Although this is the greatest velocity of travelling recorded in Bradshaw's Railway Guide and other time-tables for the distance run, there have been many authentic statements to show that the "express" which is reputed to be the quickest in the world is not entitled to this distinction, nor are any other broad gauge trains. The Great Northern special express, the "Flying Scotchman," which leaves London for Edinburgh at 10 a.m. claims this merit. Its first run without stopping from King's Cross Station to Grantham, 105½ miles, in 2 hrs. and 6 min., is said to be not only the longest continuous run, but the fastest on earth. The celebrated Great Western express goes considerably slower between Swindon and Exeter than it does between Paddington and Swindon, and only averages 45 miles an hour, including stops, on the whole route; but the "Flying Scotchman" travels from London to York, 199 miles, in 3 hrs. and 55 min., or equal to 50 miles an hour, besides taking much heavier loads than the former train. The five o'clock express of the Great Northern Company to Manchester runs on Sundays at the rate of 53½ miles an hour between Hitchin and Peterborough, and one of their "specials" performed the distance between London and York, in the summer of 1880, in 3 hrs. and 34 min. In one part of the journey a speed of 64 miles an hour was maintained for 22 miles, and in another portion of the permanent way a rate of 70 miles an hour was run for 5 miles; while a velocity of 60 miles an hour was kept up for 86 miles, being the fastest time ever travelled for so long a distance. The Leeds express has run from Grantham to Wakefield, 70½ miles, in 79 min., equal to 54.4 miles an hour. The reason why the Great Northern Railway Company run their trains at a higher speed than other companies, is because they have the best constructed engines for quick travelling on the narrow gauge system. These engines, with their eight-foot driving wheels, have attained a velocity of 70 miles an hour with sixteen loaded carriages on a level portion of the railway. The London and North-Western Company's express to Manchester, which leaves Euston Station at 4 p.m., also runs faster between Willesden and Rugby, which is about the same distance as between Paddington and Swindon, than the "Flying Dutchman," although the former train is a much heavier one and has longer gradients to climb. Some of the express trains on the Cheshire Lines Railway between Manchester and Liverpool, a distance of 34 miles, is run by a few trains in 40 min., or at the rate of 51 miles an hour.

A REUTERS telegram from St. Petersburg on May 25th says:—According to intelligence published here to-day, General Drenteln, Governor-General of Kiev, in consequence of some reports of impending fresh outrages against the Jews, has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Balta, declaring that all authors or instigators of such outrages will be tried by court-martial, and that in the event of police measures being found insufficient for restraining excesses, they would be suppressed by military force. It is added that the head of the Balta police recommended the Jewish inhabitants to remain calm, and assured them of the immediate repression of any attempts at outrage.

REFERRING to political matters in Italy, the special correspondent of a London daily, writing from Rome on May 25th observes:—Signor Mancini's interview with Count Hatzfeldt at Milan has been most satisfactory. Italy and Germany continue to agree in their views on the Egyptian question. The *Rassegna* says:—"We are convinced that Italy and Europe would not look on silently at the Anglo-French expedition were there not some secret understanding with England. The conduct of Turkey confirms our opinion that England will not help France in its schemes." The *Rassegna* concludes by saying:—"We hope that the policy of non-intervention will prevail. Should France, however, menace the autonomy of Egypt, Europe ought to call for Turkish intervention, even at the risk of a general war, in which case England would certainly not side with France." Most of the other papers likewise express the opinion that the English fleet at Alexandria is a guarantee against French designs. The *Gazzetta d'Italia* says:—"Arabi Pachia is encouraged by Turkey, and his policy is promoted by the jealousy existing between England and France and by the persuasion that England wishes to go no further."

THE following letter on the "Marriage with a deceased Wife's Sister" question, was written by Cardinal Manning:—"Archbishop's-house, May 10.—To the Very Rev. Canon Gilbert, D.D., Vicar-General of the R.C. Archdiocese of Westminster.—Rev. and Dear Vicar-General. Some years ago the bishops laid before Lord Chelmsford's Commission on the Marriage Laws certain points on which modification would be desirable. One was for some provision by which the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, after a dispensation from the Holy See had been obtained, might be legalized. These words of ours have been quoted by the promoters of such marriages as favourable to their views. Nothing was further from the intention of the bishops. 1.—The law of the Catholic Church forbids and annuls the marriage with a deceased wife's sister. 2.—The law of England on this point is to this moment Catholic, and supports the discipline of the Church. 3.—The Holy See can alone dispense in such cases, and it never dispenses, except (1) rarely, (2) with reluctance, and (3) for grave reasons and to avoid greater evils. 4.—To abolish the law which prohibits such marriages would have the effect of throwing open as lawful to everybody that which in few, rare, and exceptional cases is reluctantly given to avoid greater evils. 5.—And this throwing open of the civil law would encourage, and multiply such marriages, in direct opposition to the discipline of the Catholic Church, and to the grave and dangerous disturbance of domestic life. Better far is it that a few cases should still suffer a legal hardship than that the home life of our whole common-wealth should be seriously endangered. I trust that all Catholics in either House of Parliament will vote firmly and always against such a change in the statute law. You may use this letter to satisfy any doubts as to the subject of it. Believe me, always yours faithfully, Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop."

A CORRESPONDENT at Morocco describes a recent visit which he made to the slave market at that place. He says:—By the Mahomedan law no man is permitted to have more than four wives; but there is no limit but that of the purse to the number of female slaves who may be added to his establishment. The Sultan's ladies are numbered by hundreds, if they do not indeed reach the four figures; and in proportion to his position and wealth the well-to-do Moor in like manner has a large or small harem establishment. Any girls in the provinces who are more than ordinarily pretty are sent up to the Court for the Sultan's inspection, or sent to him as a complimentary present. Men in high positions, as the Vizier, are also often presented with ladies, and being frequently very wealthy, complete their establishment by private contract, paying, perhaps, 200 for a girl they may admire. The ordinary well-to-do Moor, of whom there are a large number of the merchant class, have to content themselves by buying in the open market, and consequently, the slave market is a highly patronised institution. Those who are to be sold are placed by the salesmen in some small recesses or stalls opening on to the court. There were about fifty or sixty persons for sale of both sexes and all ages, most of them black as jet, and from their features evidently natives of the Soudan, some of whom were to be sold only in lots, with two or three children. These were the drudges for house and field work, the price of whom is always moderate, and strictly commensurate to the amount of work they are likely to be able to perform. But beside these were two female figures who evidently excited no small amount of interest in the grey-bearded old Moors who formed no small proportion of the purchasers. One of them was a closely-veiled Moorish girl, whose features were revealed only to inquiring customers, but who from a passing glance did not appear to be remarkable for her beauty; the other was a pretty girl from the province of Sus, whose rose-coloured caftan and green silk head-dress contrasted pleasantly with her olive complexion and long black lashes. They were all neatly and tidily dressed, bearing no sign of ill-treatment or scant nourishment, and were treated with all consideration both by salesmen and purchasers, though the examinations made by the latter of the teeth, arms, &c., of those they bid for was very repulsive to those unaccustomed to such sights.

AFTER the Bowler *versus* Fraser-Smith libel case had been committed for trial this afternoon, Thomas Ide, who had gone to the Magistrate's office to sign the depositions, returned to the Court with the papers in his hand, and was representing to Captain Thomsett there was something wrong in the depositions where it was stated by the Magistrate that Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith applied that the matter might be referred to the Supreme Court, when his Worship promptly shut Thomas Ide up, telling him that he (Bowler) had nothing whatever to do with what the Magistrate wrote on the depositions, nor had he any right to read any part of them except that which he had to sign. With all his effrontery, the redoubtable one retired from the Court considerably crestfallen.

A CALCUTTA man named Hing Goo, aged 27, an unemployed fireman, who would seem to have a particular penchant for putting his hand on ladies' breasts, was charged this morning before Captain Thomsett with an offence of this character, committed on a married Chinawoman yesterday in Tank Lane. Thelady was chopping firewood outside her door when Hing Goo approached noiselessly and took up a position behind her, from which coign of vantage he committed the act, which so aroused her virtuous, wisely indignation that she promptly called a constable and had him arrested. It appears Hing Goo had been arrested for a similar offence earlier in the day but was let off by the Inspector. To teach him that "hands off" was the wiser course, Captain Thomsett sent Hing Goo to fourteen days' hard labour.

WONG APOW, charged on remand from yesterday with defacing or altering a one-dollar note, and obtaining \$35 by means of the same from a prostitute living in Cochrane Street, was committed this morning for trial at the Supreme Court, by Mr. Wodehouse. The house boy in the employment of the woman, corroborated his mistress's and the other woman's evidence as to defendant representing the note to be a \$100 one, and asking for his change of \$75.—The defendant, a short-statured Chinaman, dressed in European fashion, and keeper of a rattan-ware shop in Lyndhurst Terrace, elected to make his defence at the Police Court, and said he slept at home all Wednesday night, and never went out at all. He was a married man, and did not go to stop at the woman's house. Why did the complainant not show the note to any one to see whether it was a good one or not? Moreover, it was the rule in the Colony that when a man wanted to change a \$100 note he must put his name to the back of it. This was not done with the note. If he had passed the note he should not have given the woman his card (business card). His only witness was his wife, who could prove he slept at home that night.—The evidence of defendant's wife was taken, to the effect that he slept with her all that night, but it was afterwards struck out of the depositions by the Magistrate.—The receiving officer at Victoria Gaol proved two previous convictions against the prisoner, one for assault and one for larceny. It appears the defendant, being asked his name by the woman, gave her his business card, which she took to the Police Station after the fraud was discovered. Prisoner's arrest was thus rendered easy, and it certainly seems strange he should have given the woman the card, thereby contributing to his own detection, or rather insuring it.

A LIMA correspondent in a letter, dated May 4, says:—A most interesting and important court-martial has just been brought to a close. In April last year Col. Letelier was given the command of 700 men and sent to raid through the Junia Valley. His instructions, which were verbally given, limited him to adopting the usual military precautions in an enemy's country, and to the collection of war contributions from the towns and villages through which he passed. These instructions he exceeded, and, in addition, stole a large amount of the contributions he collected. Three officers, Cols. Belisario Ronzo, Roa and Anacleto Lagos, and Major Virgilio Mender were tried with him. During this raid many atrocities were committed. The men were granted licences which they willingly seized; and towns which had looked to the arrival of the Chileans as a signal for the establishment of good government were made heavy sufferers. People who to-day would have been friendly to Chili were compelled to become its enemies, although they were unarmed, and much of the trouble now going on in the interior was created by the manner in which the expedition was conducted. One instance of this is given in the charges against Letelier. He is proved to have seized an Italian named Ciesca, and to have tried him as a Peruvian citizen, for having given money to the Peruvian cause. Ciesca was tried and condemned to death on these grounds. The sentence was commuted through his delivering over his whole fortune, amounting to 39,000 dollars, and his friends subscribing 12,000 dollars among them. Fifty-one thousand Chili dollars was the ransom imposed and paid. The whole transaction sheds little lustre on the Chilean army, but what makes the matter worse, the money was retained by those who took part in this act of brigandage. The sentence given by the court-martial is as follows:—Letelier is deprived of command and condemned to six years' imprisonment, with hard labour. He is absolutely prohibited re-entering the army, and his property and effects are confiscated to the State in repayment of the 53,000 Chili dollars which it is proved he took from the contribution and ransom fund. Lieut. Col. Roa is proved to have likewise appropriated from the same fund 24,100 dollars, and he is ordered to pay that amount, be cashiered, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Lieut. Col. Anacleto Lagos is proved to have retained 4,310 dollars for his own use by order of Letelier, the commander of the expedition, is ordered to be set at liberty, in consideration of his lengthy arrest having satisfied the ends of justice in his case. The trial has lasted nine months. It is believed that the sums obtained by the chiefs of the expedition were much greater than appear in the charges against them, but they had managed to conceal the amount collected in some cases. The expedition was gallantly and ably conducted in a military sense, but it was tarnished by the rapacity and cruelty which characterised the conduct of its leaders.

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